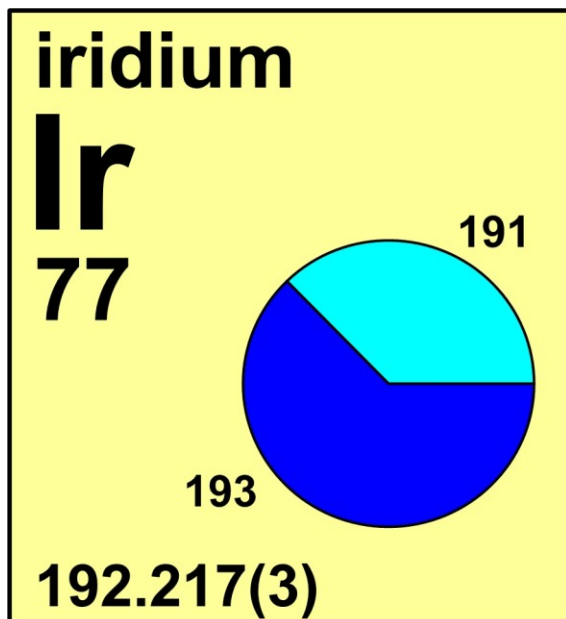


## iridium

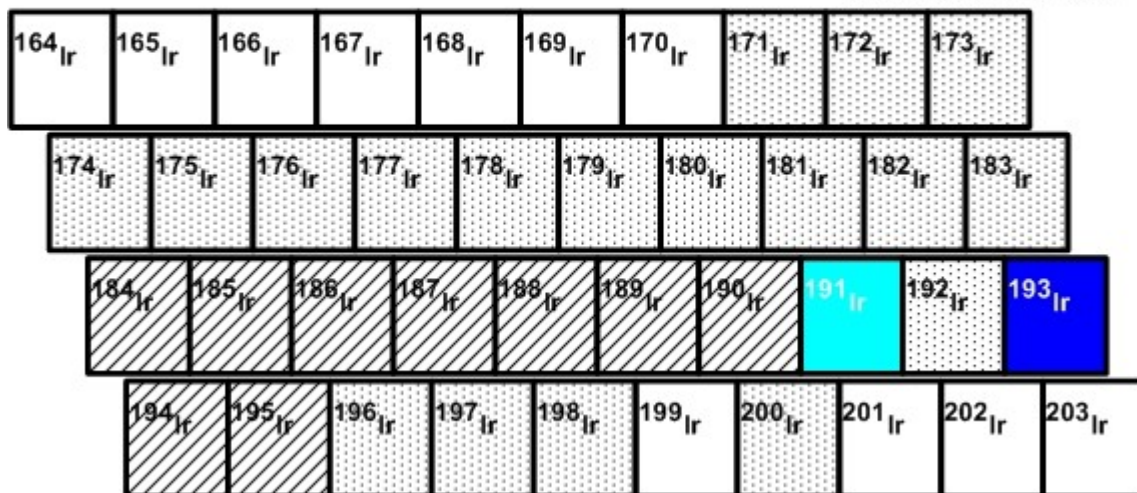


Stable isotope	Atomic mass*	Mole fraction
$^{191}\text{Ir}$	190.960 594	0.373
$^{193}\text{Ir}$	192.962 9264	0.627

\* Atomic mass given in unified atomic mass units, u.

### Half-life of radioactive isotope

Less than 1 second  
Between 1 second and 1 hour  
Greater than 1 hour



## Important applications of stable and/or radioactive isotopes

### Isotopes in medicine

- 1) Iridium consists of 2 stable isotopes ( $^{191}\text{Ir}$  and  $^{193}\text{Ir}$ ) from which the radioactive isotopes  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  and  $^{195\text{m}}\text{Pt}$  can be produced. Both are used in nuclear medicine.
- 2) Metallic  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  is used in brachytherapy.
- 3)  $^{191\text{m}}\text{Ir}$ , a meta-stable isotope of Iridium produced from  $^{191}\text{Os}$ , is used for blood flow imaging (angiography) especially in pediatric populations.

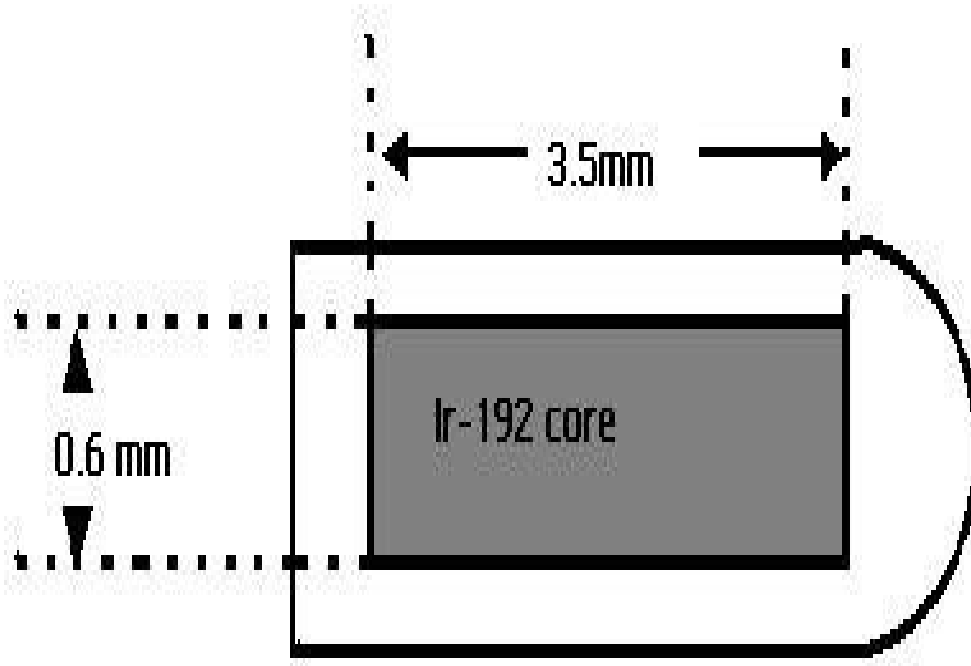


Figure 1: Diagram of the typical dimensions for a high dose rate source of  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  that has been loaded into a plastic tube.

Isotopes in industrial applications and engineering

- 1) Metallic  $^{192}\text{Ir}$  is used as a radiation source in gamma-cameras for non-destructive testing of products such as aircraft parts, boilers and pipeline welds for manufacturing flaws.